

DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

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DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1958, in accordance with Article 17, sub-section 5, of the Sanitary Officers(Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and Circular 22/58 of the Ministry of Health.

The incidence of acute infectious disease in the Rural District during 1958 was greater than in the previous year; this was due to an increased prevalence of measles.

There was a small reduction in the number of live births and a small increase in the number of deaths compared with 1957.

Significant progress was made by the Council in the provision of piped water supplies and in the erection of new dwellings during the year.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge assistance given me in the preparation of this Report and in the discharge of my duties throughout the year by my colleagues, Mr. F. Craze, Clerk to the Council; Mr. E.A.J. Reece, Financial Officer; Mr. D.J. Francis, Public Health Inspector; and Mr. D.O. Williams, Assistant Finance and Rating Officer.

Also I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for the support which has been given me in the discharge of my duties during the year.

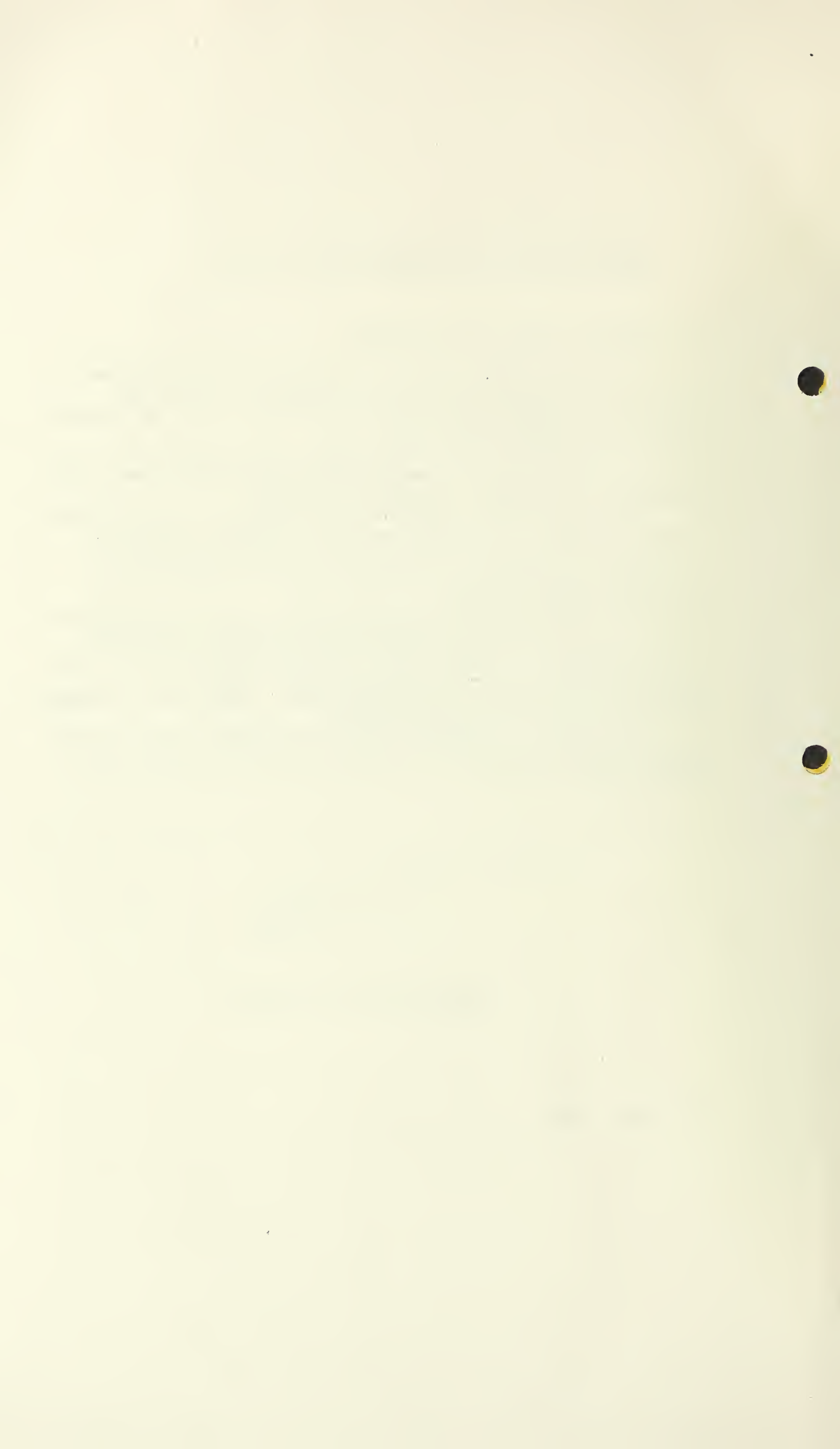
I am,

Your obedient Servant,

William Hogg

Medical Officer of Health.

27th July, 1959.



DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

William Hogg, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

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PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, SANITARY SURVEYOR AND
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Mr. David J. Francis, C.R.S.I., M.P.H.I.A.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND
ASSISTANT SURVEYOR

Mr. R.E. Moore, C.R.S.I., M.P.H.I.A.

Telephone:-

Council Offices,

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Pontrilas,

Hereford.

SECTION A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The District is entirely agricultural in character. There is much fine scenery, especially in the West where the Black Mountains form an impressive boundary.

Area (in acres)	...	84,532
Number of inhabited houses (31.12.58)	...	2,393
Rateable Value	...	£49,241
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	£197.15s.11.9d.
Registrar General's estimated mid-year population	...	8,300
Area comparability factor (births)	...	1.07
Area comparability factor (deaths)	...	1.01

Vital Statistics for the Year

Live Births	...	114
Live birth rate per 1000 population	...	14.7 (corrected)
Stillbirths	...	3
Stillbirth rate per 1000 live and still births	...	25.64
Total live and still births	...	117
Infant deaths	...	4
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births - total	...	35.1
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births - legitimate	...	38.1
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births - illegitimate	...	Nil
Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births	...	35.1
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	7.9
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	...	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 live and still births	...	Nil

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population is 8,300. The average number of persons per inhabited house is 3.46 and the average number of persons per acre is 0.098. The average number of occupied dwellings per acre is 0.03. The natural increase of population, that is the excess of live births over deaths, is 21.

Births

The total number of live births registered during the year was 114 (57 male and 57 female), giving a crude birth rate of 13.7 per 1000 of the estimated population. The corrected live birth rate, using the comparability factor of 1.07, was 14.7 per 1000 population. The number of illegitimate births was 9 (5 male and 4 female). The live births which occurred out of wedlock were 7.9% of the total live births. The live birth rate for England and Wales for 1958 is 16.4 per 1000 population.

Stillbirths

Three stillbirths were registered during the year. The still-birth rate was 25.64 per 1000 total (live and still) births. The stillbirth rate for the year for England and Wales is 21.6 per 1000 total (live and still) births.

Deaths

The actual number of deaths recorded as having occurred within the area was 93 (49 male and 44 female) after the deduction of deaths of non-residents occurring within the District and the addition of deaths of residents occurring outside the area. The crude death rate is 11.2 per 1000 population. When the rate is adjusted the corrected death rate for the Rural District is 11.3 per 1000 population. The death rate for England and Wales for the year under review is 11.7 per 1000 population. The ratio of male female deaths is 1.11. In 1957 there were 90 deaths registered in the Rural District.

The most frequent cause of death was heart disease (headings Nos. 18, 19 and 20) accounting for 29 deaths (15 male and 14 female), giving an adjusted death rate from all forms of heart disease of 3.53 per 1000 estimated population. In 1957 there were 26 deaths caused by heart disease.

Cancer Deaths

All forms of cancer (headings Nos.10, 11, 12 and 14) caused 14 deaths and gives an adjusted death rate from this cause of 1.70 per 1000 population. In 1957 there were 20 deaths attributed to all forms of cancer.

Infantile Deaths

The number of infants under one year of age who died was 4 (2 male and 2 female). The infant mortality rate for the Rural District is, therefore, 35.1 per 1,000 live births and this rate for the year for England and Wales is 22.5 per 1000 live births. All of these babies died under the age of 4 weeks. The neonatal mortality rate for the Rural District is 35.1 per 1000 live births and this rate for England and Wales for 1958 is 16.2 per 1000 live births.

Deaths due to Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea

No deaths were attributed to gastritis, enteritis or diarrhoea.

Deaths from Acute Notifiable Infectious Disease

Pneumonia caused three deaths and was the only acute notifiable disease attributed as a cause of death. The adjusted death rate for the Rural District for pneumonia is, therefore, 0.37 per 1000 population. In 1957 three deaths were caused by this disease.

Tuberculosis

Two deaths (1 male and 1 female) were attributed to respiratory tuberculosis, giving a corrected death rate from all forms of tuberculosis for the Rural District of 0.243 per 1000 population for the year. The death rate for England and Wales for 1958 from all forms of tuberculosis is 0.10 per 1000 population.

Table of Causes of Death according to Sex and Mortality Rates

List No.	Cause of Death	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Corrected D.R. per 1000 est. Population.
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory.	1	1	2	0.243
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	3	1	4	0.487
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	2	-	2	0.243
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	1	1	0.122
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	3	4	7	0.852
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	7	11	18	2.191
18.	Coronary disease.	7	3	10	1.217
19.	Hypertension with heart disease.	1	1	2	0.243
20.	Other heart disease.	7	10	17	2.069
21.	Other circulatory disease.	1	2	3	0.365
23.	Pneumonia.	1	2	3	0.365
24.	Bronchitis.	3	-	3	0.365
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	1	-	1	0.122
31.	Congenital malformations	-	2	2	0.243
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases.	8	4	12	1.460
33.	Motor vehicle accidents.	2	-	2	0.243
34.	All other accidents.	2	1	3	0.365
35.	Suicide.	-	1	1	0.122
All Causes		49	44	93	11.317

SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

The usual clinical laboratory investigations are made at the Public Health Laboratory at the County Hospital, Hereford.

The following table shows the number of examinations carried out by the Laboratory on behalf of the Department:-

Urine	...	4
Faeces	...	15
Milk (organisms)	...	1
Milk (methylene blue test)	...	19
Milk (phosphatase test)	...	16
Milk (biological)	...	2
Water (bacteriological)	...	21

In addition, four samples of water were sent for examination by chemical methods.

Hospitals

The needs of the population are met by the hospitals in the City of Hereford. Accommodation for cases of infectious disease is available at the Stretton Sugwas Hospital, and the County Hospital, Hereford.

Ambulances

The ambulances in the City of Hereford are used to meet the requirements of the inhabitants of the District.

Clinics

A County Council Infant Welfare Clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon at the Instructional Site, Kingstone.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 50

No burials were carried out by the Council under this Section during the year.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47

No investigations were made under this section during the year.

SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAGeology

The whole of the area is formed of Old Red Sandstone rocks of the Devonian System, here represented by Upper and Lower Old Red Sandstones and Marls.

Water

The water supplies in the Rural District vary from public water mains to private shallow wells.

The Council has a system of public water mains in the parishes of Madley and Kingstone, based on a bulk supply of purified river water obtained from the neighbouring Hereford Rural District Council. During the year this system of mains was extended to give a supply to the parishes of Vowchurch and Turnastone, Abbeydore, Wormbridge and Kenderchurch, Kentchurch and Ewyas Harold. This extension required the construction of the following mains:-

	280	lineal	yards	of	9"	diameter	spun	iron	main
11,070	"	"	"	6"	"	"	"	"	"
5,680	"	"	"	3"	"	"	"	"	"

In addition, a new reservoir at Brampton Hill, Kingstone, with a capacity of 250,000 gallons was completed and booster stations at Vowchurch and Nitchells Coppice, Kingstone were constructed.

The Council also provides water mains in the parishes of Clifford, Dorstone and Longtown. These schemes collect water from springs at a high level. No treatment is applied. Domestic supplies are by separate service pipes except for three standpipes on the Clifford supply.

The number of dwellings supplied from the Council's public water mains are:-

Clifford	...	100
Dorstone	47
Longtown	...	72
Kingstone	...	263
Madley	...	115
Ewyas Harold	...	108

In Cusop parish 59 dwellings are supplied from the mains of the Hay-on-Wye Urban District Council.

The number of samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination was 21, and 5 of these were not of good potable quality. There is no evidence that any water in the Rural District used for domestic purposes has any appreciable solvent action on metals.

Thirtythree inspections were made in connection with water supplies.

Shortage of water is still experienced in the Rural District, particularly in the parishes of Clifford, Kilpeck, Abbeydore and Walterstone. The mains extensions carried out during the year have relieved the shortage which existed in Ewyas Harold, Kenderchurch and Vowchurch.

Drainage and Sewerage

There is a system of public sewers in the parishes of Madley and Kingstone which drain to sewage disposal works at Coldstone Common, Madley. There is also a short length of public sewer in Peterchurch parish. No extensions of public sewers or public sewage disposal works were carried out during the year.

The number of new domestic drains constructed was 87. In addition, four existing drains found to be defective were reconstructed or repaired. All new drains are tested by the public health inspector. The number of drain tests made was 91.

Rivers and Streams

The Rural District contains a number of rivers. The river Wye in the north forms part of the boundary of the area from Hay to Bredwardine. The Rural District is traversed by the Monnow, the Dore, the Escley Brook and Dulas Brook - all are clean rivers. The number of inspections of water courses made during the year was 53.

Closet Accommodation

It is estimated that just over half of the population now have the use of water closets; about one quarter are still obliged to use pail closets and almost as many still use privies.

The number of new water closets constructed during the year, excluding conversions, was 87. In addition, 12 privies and 14 pail closets were converted to water closets and 7 privies were replaced by pail closets. Every effort is made to convert conservancy closets but the work is restricted by inadequate piped water supplies.

Public Cleansing

The Council provides a system of domestic refuse collection in the Rural District with the exception of Cusop parish. The collection is carried out under contract once every month. Refuse disposal is by tipping. It is estimated that about 80% of occupied dwellings are included in this collection. In Cusop parish a regular domestic refuse collection is made monthly by the Hay-on-Wye Urban District Council.

The Council does not carry out cleansing of cesspools and privies other than those on its own property. Twentysix cesspools were cleansed.

Shops and Offices

No formal action was necessary under Public Health Act, 1936. Fifty inspections of shops were made during the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools

There are no swimming baths or pools open to the public within the area.

Camping Sites

Camping causes no public health problem at the present time in the Rural District. One site was used for camping purposes during 1958 and conditions were quite satisfactory. The maximum number of campers estimated to be within the District at any one time is 56 persons. No licences were issued by the Council with respect to Camping Sites under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Two dwelling houses were found to be infested with bedbugs during the year and were sprayed with Zaldecide.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

I am indebted to Mr. D.J. Francis, Public Health Inspector to the Council, for the following tabular statement, furnished under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935:-

Inspections

Accumulations	...	11
Ashbins and Ashpits	...	6
Burial Grounds	...	1
Camping Sites	...	14
Canteens	...	5
Dairies	...	87
Drainage	...	87
Drain Tests	...	91
Filthy and Verminous Premises	...	2
Filthy and Verminous Persons	...	23
Factories (without mechanical power)	...	7
Factories (with mechanical power)	...	28
Food Handling Byelaws	...	60
Houses (Consolidated Regulations 1925)	...	300
Housing (Other)	...	403
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	...	18
Ice Cream (Registered Premises)	...	33
Infectious Disease	...	12
Licensed Victuallers' Premises	...	30
Nuisances	...	16
Offensive Smells	...	10
Outworkers' Premises	...	1
Petroleum Stores	...	30
Schools	...	14
Sewage Disposal Works	...	52
Sewers	...	52
Shops	...	50
Sanitary Conveniences	...	16
Slaughterhouses	...	96
Unsound Food	...	20
Water Supply	...	33
Water Courses	...	53
Work Places	...	286
Miscellaneous Inspections	...	1091

Notices Issued

Informal	...	57
Statutory re Housing	...	2

Summary of Defects Remedied

Accumulations removed	...	10
Cesspools and tanks cleansed	...	26
Ditches cleared	...	2
Domestic baths provided	...	33
Drains and Gullies cleared	...	60
Drains repaired or reconstructed	...	4
New drains provided	...	87
Defective floors repaired	...	16
Defective roofs repaired	...	16
Defective eaves gutters repaired	...	6
Defective brickwork repaired	...	14

Summary of Defects Remedied (continued)

Defective Coppers remedied	...	8
Disinfestations after infectious disease	...	12
Disinfestations	...	2
Defective Windows repaired	...	11
Defective chimneys repaired	...	21
Dampness of floors and walls remedied	...	8
Cisterns cleansed or repaired	...	4
Closets repaired	...	8
Dairies reconstructed or improved	...	5
Filthy and Verminous Premises cleansed	...	2
New gullies provided	...	28
Gulley covers provided	...	28
Inspection chambers repaired	...	9
Old drains sealed	...	4
Privies converted to water closets	...	12
Rainwater pipes provided or repaired	...	28
Staircases repaired	...	4
New sinks provided	...	28
Sanitary fittings provided	...	33
Stoves repaired	...	8
Moveable dwellings removed	...	2
Urinals repaired	...	4
Ventilation improved	...	4
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	210

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The Council has appointed a part time Rodent Officer, and his work during 1958 is recorded in the following table:-

	Premises Inspected.	<u>Total Infestations</u>			No. of properties treated.	Statutory Notices.
		<u>Mice</u>	<u>Rats</u>	Major Minor		
Local						
Authorities'						
Properties	4	-	-	1	1	-
Dwelling						
Houses	704	2	-	54	56	-
Agricultural						
Properties	806	-	-	139	-	-
All other						
(including						
business)	156	1	-	4	4	-
premises.						
Total	1670	3	-	198	61	-

Factory Form 572 (Revised)

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1958 for the Rural District of Dore and Bredwardine, in the County of Hereford.

Part I of Act

1. Inspections made for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities.	9	7	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	23	28	1	-
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises).	39	286	-	-
Total	71	321	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	by H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	1	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	1	-

Outworkers

One outworker, engaged in the making of wearing apparel, is registered with the Local Authority.

SECTION D - HOUSING

Buildings in the former R.A.F. Establishment at Madley and Kingstone continued to be occupied during the year as temporary dwellings. At the end of the year 30 still remained in occupation. The erection of the Council's new Housing Estate at Archenfield, Madley, enabled 3 of these temporary dwellings to be vacated.

In Madley Parish the construction of 28 new Council houses was commenced and although very good progress was made with the permanent prefabricated dwellings, these houses were not occupied during 1958.

Private persons completed 5 dwellings and 6 were under construction at the end of the year.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year

1.	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	...	703
2.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	...	4
3.	Number of dwelling houses exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	...	66

Houses demolished or closed during the Year

1.	Housing Act, 1957		
(a)	Demolished as a result of informal or formal procedure under Section 17(1)	...	Nil
(b)	Houses closed under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1)	...	Nil

Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied

	By Owner	By Local Authority
1. After informal action by Local Authority.	59	Nil
2. After formal notice under Public Health Acts.	Nil	Nil
3. After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957.	Nil	Nil

Proceedings under Housing Act, 1949. Section 20

1. (a)	The number of grants made by the Local Authority for the provision of new dwellings by the conversion of buildings	...	Nil
(b)	The number of grants made by the Local Authority for the improvement of dwellings	...	12

Housing Act 1957 - Part IV, Overcrowding

1. (a)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	5
(b)	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	1
(c)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	...	2

At the beginning of the year there were 6 dwellings known to be overcrowded. The position, therefore, showed a small improvement at the end of the year. In no instance did a house previously overcrowded again become overcrowded after action to secure abatement.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk

Twelve milk distributors were registered with the Council under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 - 1954. The number of dairy inspections made was 87. During the year improvements were carried out in 5 dairies.

There are no plants for pasteurisation or sterilisation of milk situated in the Rural District. One distributor was licensed for the sale of pasteurised milk, 2 were licensed for the sale of sterilised milk and 4 were licensed for the sale of tuberculin tested milk.

Nineteen samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for methylene blue test and 16 samples of pasteurised milk were sent for phosphatase test. Two samples of pasteurised milk failed to comply with The Milk (Special Designation) Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations 1949 - 53.

Ice Cream. Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 16

No manufacture of ice cream is carried on in the Rural District, but 28 premises are registered for storage and sale of ice cream. The number of inspections of registered premises made during the year was 33.

Shell Fish

The sale of occasional jars or tins of preserved shell fish appears to form the sale of shellfish within the Rural District. No action was necessary with regard to this food.

Meat

There are two private slaughterhouses within the Rural District licensed by the Council under Section 63 Food and Drugs Act 1955 still in use. All carcasses and offal are inspected by the public health inspectors.

Meat unfit for human consumption is sprayed with fluoresceine and buried.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, and Slaughter of Animals Amendment Act, 1954

Two slaughterman's licences were issued by the Council during the year, permitting the holders to slaughter cattle, sheep and pigs.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned,
in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed (if known)	69	2	-	343	47	-
Number inspected	69	2	-	300	47	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	3	2	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	20	-	-	12	14	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	29.0	-	-	5.0	34.9	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:-</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	8	-	-	-	10	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	11.6	-	-	-	21.2	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Food Poisoning

No notifications of food poisoning were received during the year. One convalescent carrier of the food poisoning organism known as *Salmonella mishmar-haemek* was under observation.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16

Five premises were registered with the Council under this section, one being concerned with fruit and vegetable preservation. The number of inspections of these registered premises carried out during the year was 60. All the premises were maintained in a satisfactory state.

Unsound Food

The following list gives particulars of food found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered:-

<u>Quantity.</u>	<u>Food.</u>	<u>Cause of unsoundness.</u>
10 Tins	Fish	Blown tins.
32 Tins	Apricots	" "
70 lbs.	Beef Liver	Fluke.
40 lbs.	Sheep liver	"
30 lbs.	Beef	Actinomycosis.
23 lbs.	Beef	Trauma.
16 lbs.	Soup Powder	Mould.
56 lbs.	Bacon	Putrefaction.
20 lbs.	Beef Offal	Tuberculosis.
10 lbs.	Pig Offal	"
98 lbs.	Mutton	Trauma.

Byelaws as to Handling, etc. of Food

The number of inspections made was 56, and no infringements of the Byelaws were detected.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

During the year improvements were secured at 10 premises. The number of inspections made under these Regulations was 48. These Regulations have brought about an improvement in food hygiene.

SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The number of notifications of acute infectious disease received in the Rural District during 1958 was 242, a figure considerably greater than the total of 71 for the previous year. This increase is the result of an outbreak of measles occurring in the first quarter of the year. The notification rate for acute infectious disease for the year is 29.2 per 1000 estimated population. Throughout the year the District was free from diphtheria, enteric fevers, dysentery and acute poliomyelitis

Confirmed Cases of Infectious Disease in each Quarter

<u>Disease</u>	<u>1st Quarter.</u>	<u>2nd Quarter.</u>	<u>3rd Quarter.</u>	<u>4th Quarter.</u>	<u>Year.</u>
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	6	7
Whooping Cough	-	-	7	-	7
Pneumonia	2	1	4	4	11
Measles	198	18	-	-	216
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-	-	1
All Diseases	200	20	12	10	242

Measles

The number of notifications received was 216, which is more than five times the number of cases in 1957. After three months of complete freedom from from measles, a single case occurred in Orcop parish on the first day of February. The disease then appeared in the parishes of Kingstone and Madley and spread with great rapidity. These parishes gave rise to 166 notifications (Madley 33 and Kingstone 133) but it must be remembered that about one quarter of the population of the Rural District resides in these two parishes. The number of cases increased each week during February and the period of maximum incidence was the first week in March when 76 notifications of measles were received. In the following week only 12 cases occurred but there was another steep rise in incidence during the third week of March when 47 cases were notified. Thereafter the disease declined steadily and disappeared from the District during the first week in May.

The infection followed a recognisable path - from Orcop it spread to Kingstone and Madley, then on to Vowchurch, Peterchurch, Dorstone and left the District by way of Bredwardine and Clifford. In Bredwardine parish 22 cases were notified.

The majority of patients were children over 5 years and under 10 years of age. The number of males affected was 105 and 111 cases were females. Although the disease was of moderate severity there were no deaths. The morbidity rate for measles for the year was 26.0 per 1000 estimated population.

The number of families involved was 117. Of these 52 each experienced a single case and 42 each experienced two cases. One house yielded 8 notifications. In 98 instances there was contact with a previous case.

The reason for this outbreak is that the previous significant outbreak of measles occurred in 1953. There was, therefore, a rise in the number of susceptible persons.

Whooping Cough

Only 7 notifications of whooping cough were received; all in the third quarter of the year. In the previous year only 2 notifications of whooping cough were received. Since 1954, when 43 cases occurred, the Rural District has remained almost free from whooping cough. The incidence rate is 0.84 per 1000 estimated population.

Pneumonia

The number of notifications of pneumonia received was 11, this is slightly less than in 1957 when 16 notifications were received. The notification rate for pneumonia for the year was 1.33 per 1000 estimated population.

Scarlet Fever

There were 7 cases of scarlet fever notified, 6 being received in the final quarter of the year. All the patients were under 10 years of age. In the previous year 4 notifications were received.

Analysis of notified cases according to
certain Age Groups

Disease	0+	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	25+	35+	45+	65+	All Ages
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Whooping Cough	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
Measles	7	19	19	19	28	112	11	-	1	-	-	-	216
Pneumonia	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	3	1	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
All Diseases	11	20	20	20	29	119	12	1	3	3	3	1	242

Other Infectious Diseases

In the early part of the year, chicken pox became prevalent in the younger members of the population. Influenza was also occurring at at the same time.

Tuberculosis

At the beginning of the year there were 50 cases of tuberculosis (37 respiratory and 13 non-respiratory) on the Register. During the year 6 cases of respiratory disease and one of non-respiratory disease were added, four of these being new infections. Eleven cases were removed from the Register during the year (9 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory). Five of these patients were regarded as being recovered, and two died. At the end of the year 45 cases of tuberculosis remained on the Register, 33 of these being cases of respiratory disease.

Tuberculosis

New Cases and Mortality during 1958

Age Groups.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15+	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25+	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35+	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45+	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-

